

Figure 1 consists of seven histograms, labeled (a) through (g), showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for different values of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements' ranging from 0 to 100. The y-axis is 'Frequency' ranging from 0 to 10. The distributions are centered around 50 for  $n=10$  and shift towards higher values as  $n$  increases, with the peak frequency decreasing as  $n$  increases.

Panel	$n$	Approximate Peak Frequency
(a)	10	10
(b)	20	8
(c)	30	6
(d)	40	4
(e)	50	3
(f)	60	2
(g)	70	1

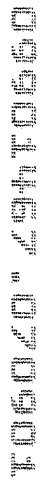
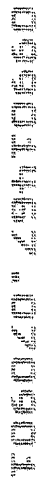
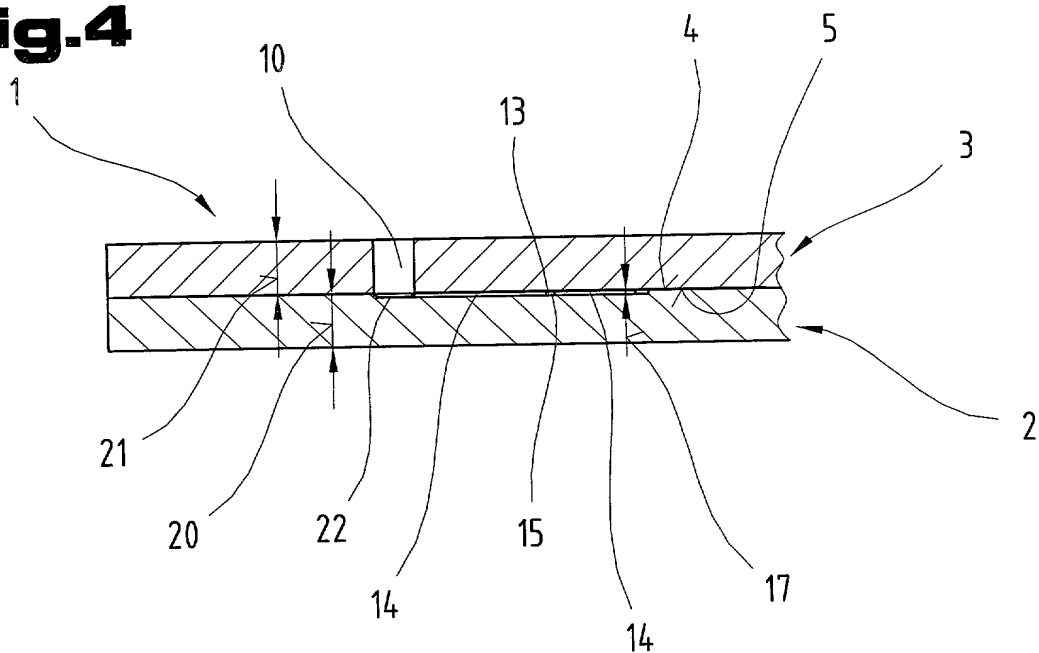


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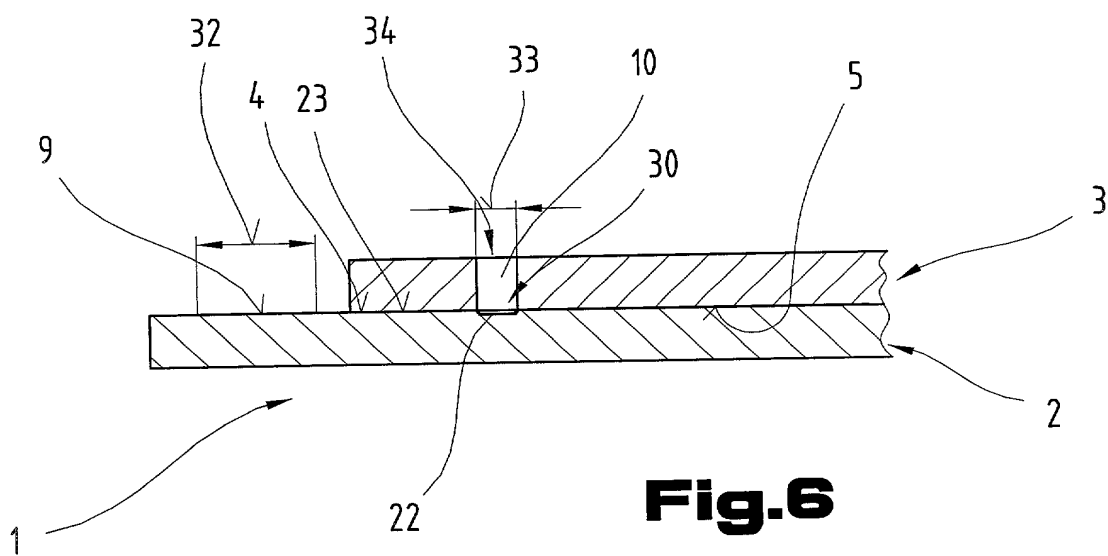
Panel	$n$	Approximate Peak Frequency	Approximate Peak Position
(a)	10	10	50
(b)	20	8	55
(c)	30	6	60
(d)	40	4	65
(e)	50	3	70
(f)	60	2	75
(g)	70	1	80



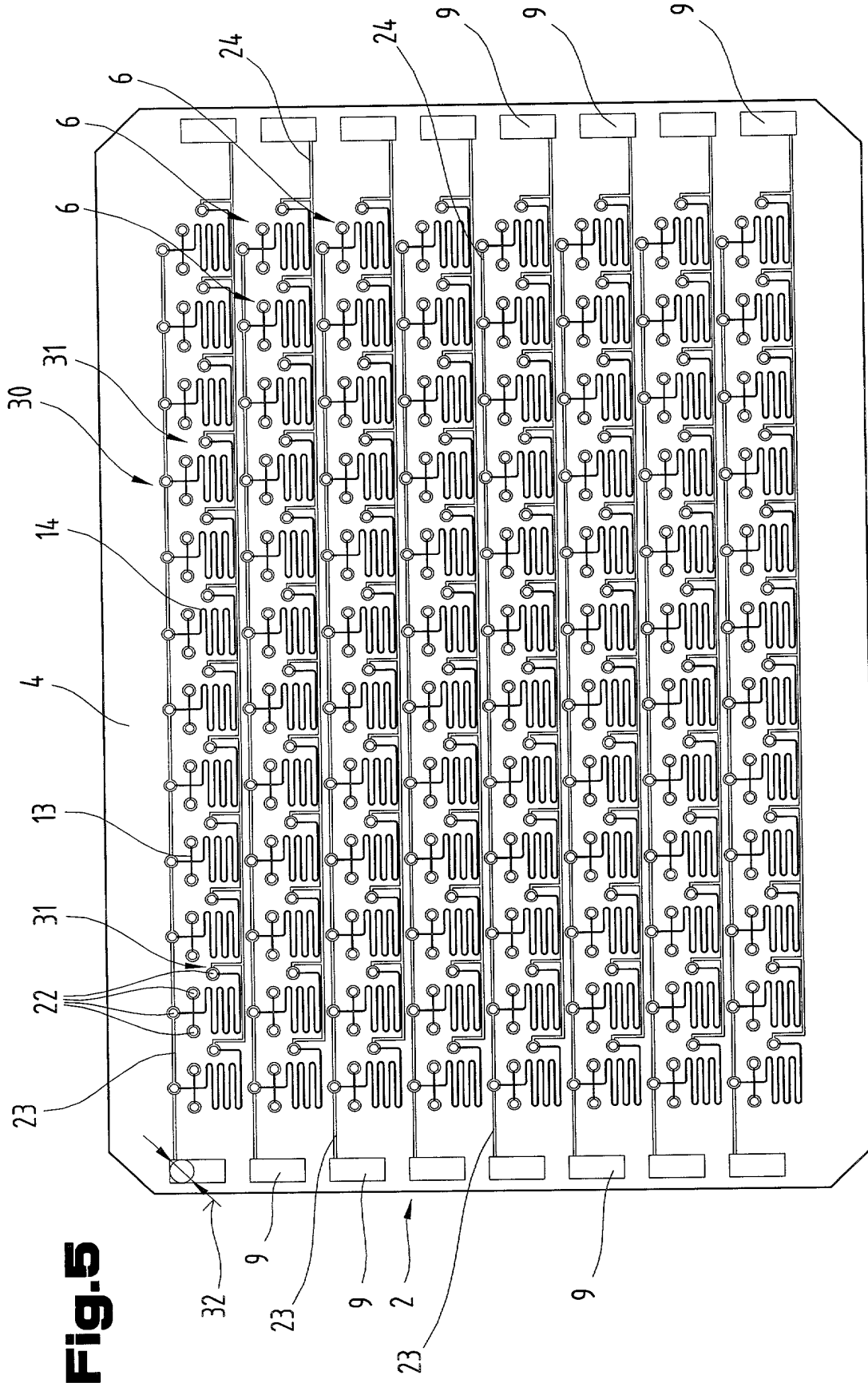
**Fig.4**



**Fig.6**

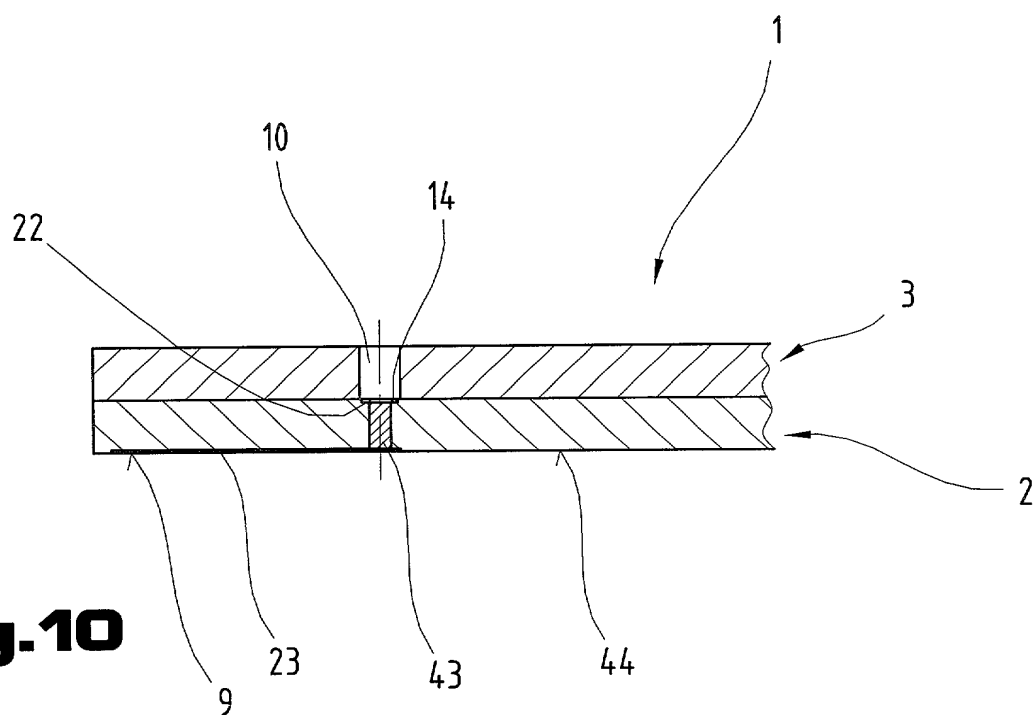
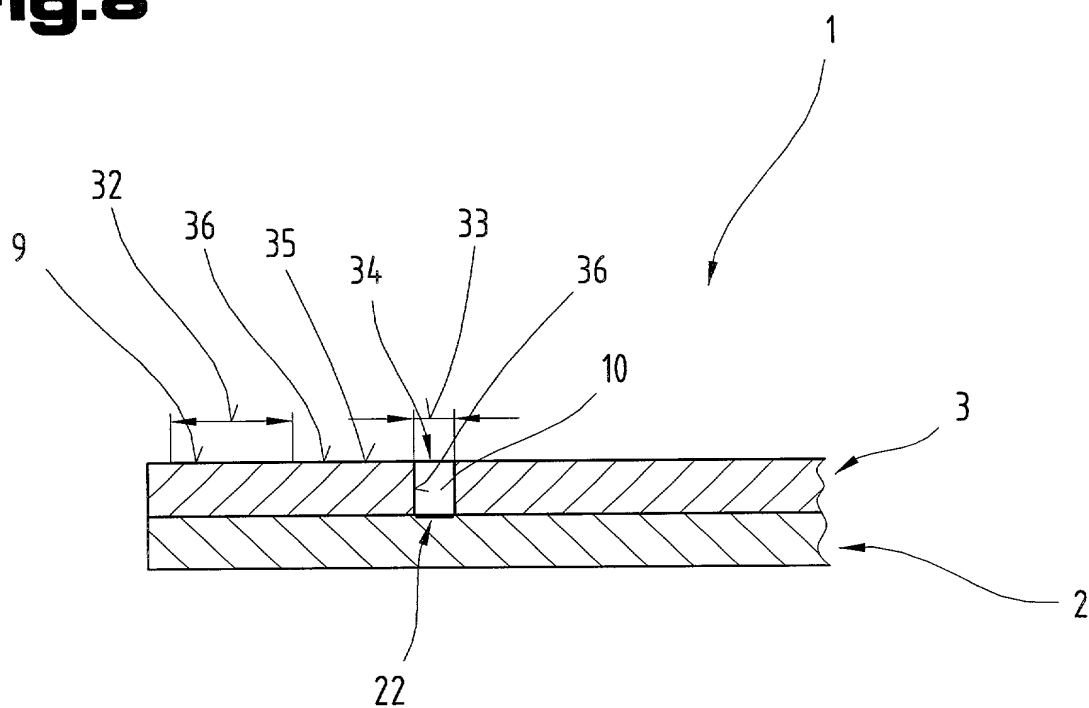


**Fig.5**





**Fig.8**



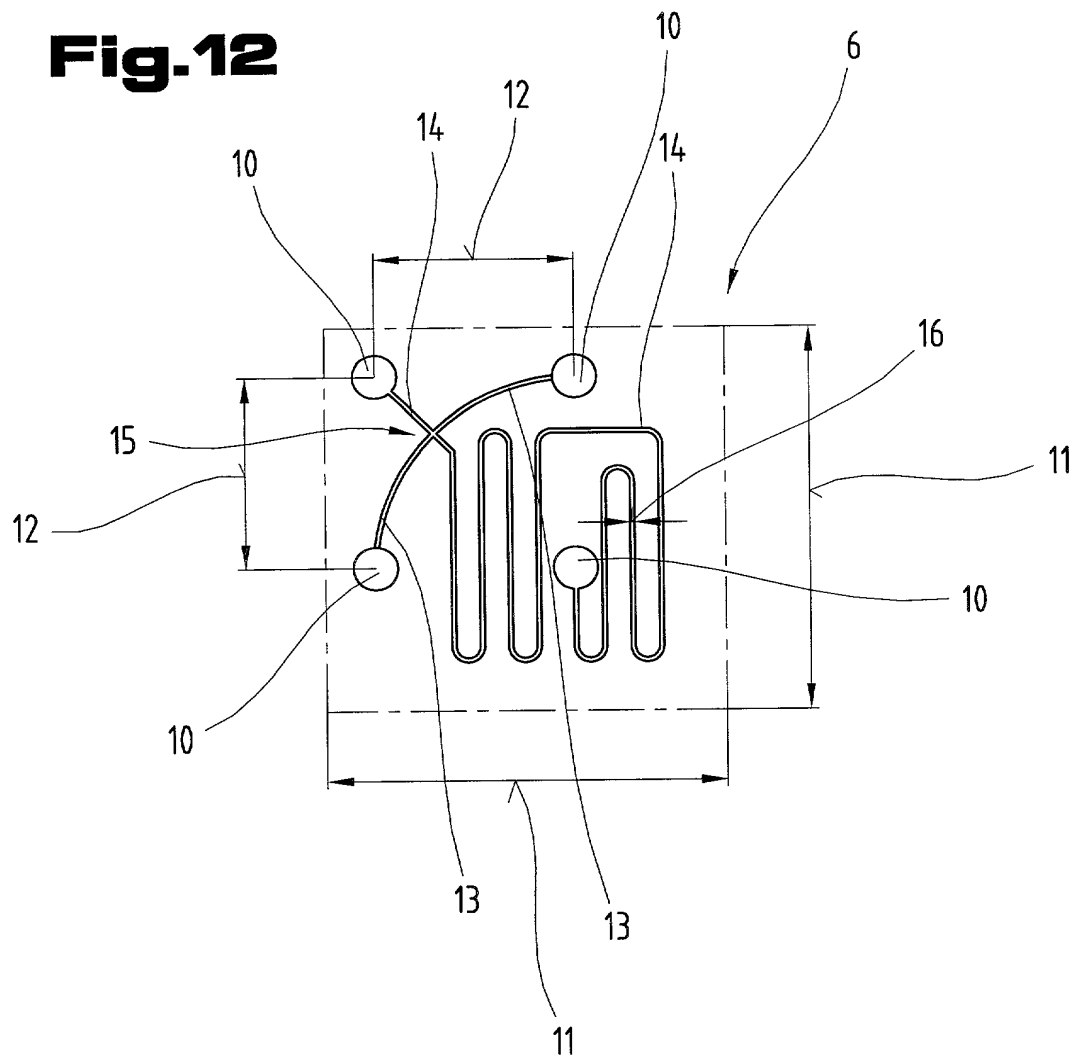
### Fig.10

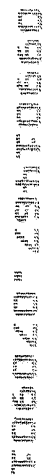


**Fig. 11**



**Fig.12**



[illegible]

**Fig.14**

